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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## THE INFAMOUS McPARLAND

ACCORDING TO HIS OWN CONFESSIONS AN UNMITIGATED VILLAIN WHO DELIBERATELY INCITED HIS VICTIMS TO THE COMMISSION OF CRIME—HIS RECORD AS GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW—STEUNENBERG A LAWLESS MAN WITH LITTLE REGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE—VICTIMIZED MINERS’ OFFICIALS FEAR NOT THE RESULTS OF A FAIR TRIAL.

James McParland is the Chief of Pinkerton’s Detective Agency in Denver. On his sole testimony three officers of the Western Federation of Miners, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, were spirited away from their homes, and illegally, without having recourse to law, dispatched in a special train furnished by the Mine Owners’ Association and Standard Oil freebooters, to Idaho, to be indicted, together with seven more members of the Western Federation of Miners and charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

On p. 233 of the American Law Review, the best authority on the history of law, the following extract may be read:

“James McParland, selected by Alton Pinkerton, at the behest of the capitalist, went under the assumed name of James McKenna among the Molly McGuites in 1873, became officer and very prominent of a district union of that order. Murders were committed. McParland instigated them, aided and abetted the crimes, according to testimony adduced and used by the defense for the sole purpose of using his participation as evidence in the prosecution of his alleged accomplices; seven of them were hanged, although McParland’s testimony of their guilt should have required corroboration.”

Under the caption “The Infamous McParland,” “The Irish World” of March 10 gives more fully the record and the private character of McParland:

“The notorious McParland of unsavory reputation, who as a Pinkerton agent sent many an innocent man to the gallows or to prison thirty years ago, is again plying his nefarious trade in Idaho. Several New York papers with anti-labor leanings have been devoting much space to him and his work as an agent of the Pinkertons. He is represented as a hero deserving of all praise, whereas according to his own confession he was an unmitigated villain who deliberately incited his victims to the commission of crime. If they yielded he played the part of the informer and so enhanced his value in the estimation of his employers. It is well known that Pinkerton detectives are recruited from the off-scouring of cities. An utter lack of conscience is the prerequisite for the candidate who would become a Pinkerton man. \* \* \*

“McParland, a North of Ireland Irishman, seems to have been fitted by nature for the criminal work he engaged in. It is some thirty odd years since he made his first appearance in Pennsylvania under the assumed name of McKenna. In a two and a half column article which the New York Sun devotes to him we find the reason for his going to Pennsylvania thus stated:

“He joined the Pinkerton detective forces in 1872. When arrangements were made with that agency by Franklin B. Gowan on behalf of the Pennsylvania & Reading Coal and Iron Company to undermine the Molly Maguires, McParland was selected as the operator.

“In this way McParland was launched upon his career of crime inciter. His role was that of a rollicking, reckless desperado who was always ready to applaud any act of violence. He gave out that he was a member of the A. O. H. in Buffalo, who had killed a man in a fight and had sought safety in flight. His lying assertion in regard to his being a member of the A. O. H. nearly brought him into serious trouble as is thus told in the newspaper article from which we have already quoted:

“A member of the A. O. H. not friendly to the detective began to question him about the ritual of the organization. McParland pretended to be drunk and finally rolled to the floor as if in a stupor \* \* \* It was finally decided that he was really drunk and was not accountable for what he said. All the time he was listening and he heard enough about the inner workings of the A. O. H. to become familiar with the titles of the officers.

“In the course of time McParland worked his way into the Miners’ Union. A man of his moral make-up would have no hesitation in luring thoughtless

young men into the commission of acts of violence. In a lengthy notice of him in the New York Evening Post we are told that his enthusiasm waxed high at each killing, as he exclaimed between drinks, “An’ may the devil fly away with his soul.”

“If the truth was known it would be revealed that he, by his incitements, was morally, if not legally, guilty of the crimes for the detection of which he received blood money from his paymasters. He always took good care not to expose himself to the risk incident to acts that he was in the habit of applauding. How he succeeded in doing this is thus told in the New York Evening Post article:

“To save himself from being deputed to remove an objectionable mine boss or other official, he deliberately acquired the reputation of being a drunkard, who had no physical or moral capacity to withstand the effects of the wee poteen. Fewer frequently laid him low, and he lost his hair, and substituted a disreputable looking wig for it. His constitution was severely shaken, but he stuck to the job and sang, danced, drank and fought whenever necessary. He was the pet of the Molly Maguires, and all the time lists of members and notices and plots against life and property were constantly going east by mail.”

“The article from which we have just quoted furnishes convincing evidence of the part McParland took in stirring up Pennsylvania miners to lawless acts. We have this picture of his leading a mob of striking miners:

“McKenna (McParland) helped to lead a mob against the West Shenandoah colliery, where was a force of armed police and the secretary of the Mollys (McParland) was in imminent danger of being shot down by his own people (Pinkertons), some of whom he knew, and the commander of whom knew him. There were sixteen bullets in every rifle and McKenna (McParland) suggested to his pals that “twenty times sixteen war three hundred an’ twenty, an’ that was the number that must fall before them Winchesters were exhausted! An’ war it all worth even fifty lives.” The Mollys ‘allowed’ that it wasn’t.”

“Here we have Pinkerton agents acting in the open. It is reasonable to suppose that long before he undertook to lead that mob against his fellow Pinkertons he was engaged in eggging on his dupes in order that he might have a chance to betray them. We are told by the New York Sun that it was mainly on his testimony that the malefactors were sent to the gallows! The same day, June 21, 1877, six of his victims were hanged in Pittsville, four at Mauch Chunk, and one in the Luzerne county prison yard.

“After the lapse of almost thirty years McParland reappears in his old role. The scene has shifted from Pennsylvania to Idaho. Again he has been busily at work searching out victims. By employing methods identical with those he used in Pennsylvania he has sought to create the impression that the western miners are a gang of thugs wholly undeserving of sympathy of any kind. Judging by his past record we are justified in suspecting that he and other Pinkerton agents have had a good deal to do with bringing about the conditions in the western mining districts out of which he and they will derive a pecuniary benefit. The unsupported testimony of McParland and of his Pinkerton tools should not be sufficient to hang a dog, much less a man.”

STEUNENBERG A LAWLESS MAN.

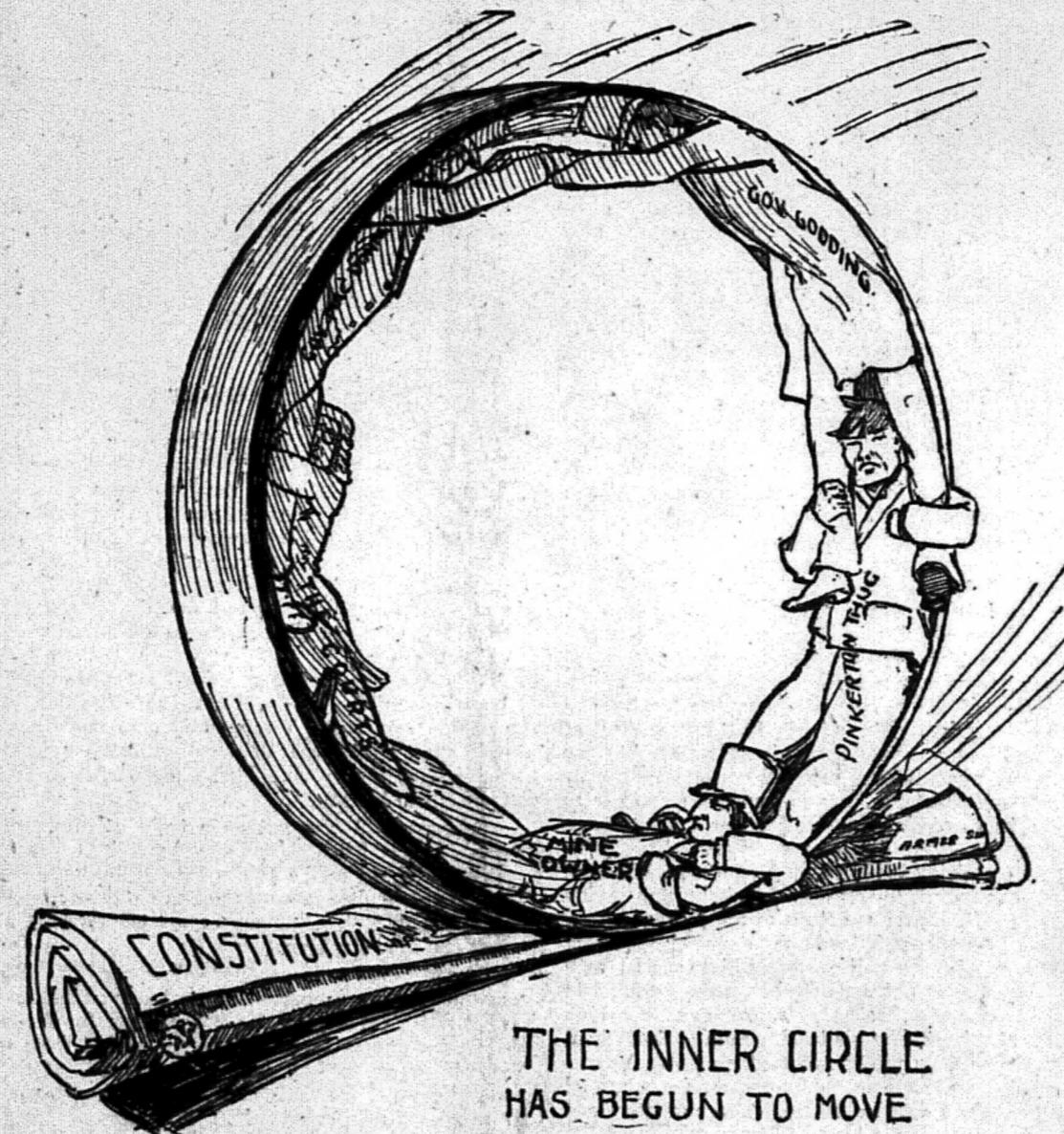
One of the Worst of a Bad Class—Had Little Regard for Life.

Dayton, O., April 1.—The “News” answering a correspondent regarding the Moyer-Haywood trial, makes this statement:

“In a personal letter to the editor of the “Daily News” and which was not written for publication, a gentleman has this to say for Steunenberg:

“Frank Steunenberg was a cattleman and one of the most lawless of that

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## CHAPTER XX

### ATTEMPTS AT TRAIN WRECKING AND FATAL EXPLOSION IN THE VINDICATOR MINE

[Senate Document 122, 58th Congress, 3rd Session.]

On September 14, 1903, E. E. Hartman, superintendent of the electric division of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railroad, reported to the military authorities that during the previous night a number of spikes on the outside rail at the sharp curve near the Economic mill had been removed. Should a car leave the track at this place, its occupants would probably be precipitated into the bottom of the gulch, 300 or 400 feet below. The first car in the morning was usually loaded with miners, but the removal of the spikes was discovered by the track walker before the first trip in the morning. Two months later there were other attempts at train wrecking, and in the trial which followed, H. H. McKinney admitted that he had made this attempt and with others had made the later attempts.

On the night of November 14, 1903, an attempt was made to wreck a train on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad. The track walker discovered that the spikes had been removed for two rail lengths on a curve near Anaconda. This discovery was made in time to give warning to the engineer of a train carrying a party of business men and their wives, who were returning to Cripple Creek from a military ball at Victor. On the night of November 16 a similar attempt at train wrecking was made at another curve near Anaconda, on the same railroad. Spikes on the outside rails and fish-plate bolts were removed. This discovery was made by a track walker in time to give warning to the engineer of a train carrying 100 or more persons, mostly non-union miners.

H. H. McKinney was charged with the crime of attempted murder in loosening the rails and was arrested. McKinney had been a member of the Western Federation of Miners, but was not in good standing, being a delinquent member. In December, while he was in jail, he made a written confession to D. C. Scott, a detective for the railroad company, and K. C. Sterling, a detective for the Mine Owners’ Association. In this confession McKinney charged that Sherman Parker, W. F. Davis, and Thomas Foster, all prominent union men, were active participants or accessories before the fact in the two attempts at train wrecking on the nights of November 14

and 16. Shortly after making this confession McKinney made another written confession. In this second confession, made to an attorney, F. J. Hanks, he stated that his first confession, implicating Parker, Davis and Foster, was false; that for making the first confession he had been promised immunity from punishment, and also \$1,000 and transportation for himself and wife to any part of the world he might wish to go; that he believed the detectives had tried to clear their own skirts by getting him to make such a confession.

McKinney also wrote a letter to his wife, afterwards adduced in evidence, making statements in accordance with his second confession, and also saying that he did not know who attempted to derail the train.

The trial of Parker, Davis and Foster, charged with attempted murder, took place in the district court in February, 1904. Judge R. E. Lewis presided. The jury was selected from a special venire of 80 men, all of them ranchmen or timbermen and non-union men. The first witness was H. H. McKinney, who turned State’s evidence. He admitted that he had attempted to derail a train on the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railroad on the night of September 13; that he had attempted to derail a Florence and Cripple Creek train on the night of November 14, and that two nights later he made another such attempt. He testified that in the two latter attempts he was assisted by Thomas Foster. On cross examination he testified that he had formerly been a prize-fighter, and that he had pugilated with Cripple Creek under an assumed name. He further testified that for \$500 he would wreck a train carrying 200 to 300 people, but that he had asked \$500 for this job, as another man would have to work with him, and that Scott and Sterling had promised him that amount.

The next witness was Charles Beckman, who testified that he was a native of Germany; that his right name was Herman Neumeister; that he had arrived in New York five years previously; that since December, 1902, he had been employed by Thiel’s Detective Agency, of Denver; that he had joined the Western Federation of Miners at Murray, Utah, on April 17, 1903; that he had come to Cripple Creek and put his card in Victor Union, No. 32. He further testified that he was a union man; that he replied that he was, and that they allowed him to proceed.

The first witness for the defense, V. W. Mather, a butcher, swore that on the night of November 16 he passed along the Florence and Cripple Creek road and saw Scott and another man at work on the track where the attempt at derailment was made; that they asked him if he were a union man; that he replied that he was, and that they allowed him to proceed.

sometimes twice daily, he kept K. C. Sterling, in the employ of the Mine Owners’ Association, posted as to the progress of the plot to derail a train.

K. C. Sterling, being placed on the stand, admitted that he was employed on secret work by the Mine Owners’ Association, and that he and Beckman and Scott had concocted a plot to induce members of the miners’ union to derail a train.

D. C. Scott testified that only two men, Beckman and McKinney, tampered with the rails and spikes, and that on the night of November 16, he (the witness) and Sterling were in an assay office near the scene of the attempted derailment for two hours, afterward going outside and being within 50 feet of Beckman and McKinney. He also testified that some man passed them on the track but no words were exchanged, and that W. F. Davis and Sherman Parker were accessories, lending him money and tools. He further testified that in the attempt on the night of November 16, he was accompanied by Charles Beckman, a detective of Thiel’s Detective Agency, who was employed by the Mine Owners’ Association; that he (the witness) and Beckman pulled spikes from the rails while McKinney pulled burrs off the fish plates with a wrench.

W. W. Rush, an engineer on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad, testified that he had been approached by D. C. Scott, a detective for the Denver and Southwestern Railway, who asked him where there was a good place for derailing a train.

The State resting its case, the defense moved that Thomas Davis, one of the defendants, be discharged, on the ground that no incriminating evidence against him had been adduced. With the consent of the prosecution Judge Lewis promptly discharged Davis. It was agreed also that the charge against Foster for the attempt at derailing on the night of November 16 be stricken out.

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## FROM BOSTON TO 'FRISCO

LABOR MEETS TO PROTEST EMPHATICALLY AGAINST THE MINE OWNERS’ CONSPIRACY—MEN OF DIFFERENT VIEWS UNITED TO SEE THAT JUSTICE IS DONE THE WORKING CLASS—THE RANK AND FILE, FREE FROM CIVIC FEDERATION INFLUENCES, STAND READY FOR FURTHER ACTION SHOULD PEACEFUL MEANS FAIL—THE WORKERS MUST PROTECT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEMSELVES—SELF-PRESERVATION MAKES SUBMISSION IMPOSSIBLE—GOVERNMENT BY JUDICIAL MURDER, A PRECEDENT THAT LABOR CANNOT PERMIT TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Boston, Mass., March 26.—Between 350 and 400 workingmen and women met at Investigator Hall, Paine Memorial Building, last night to voice their protest against the arrest and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John. The meeting was called by Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party. The chairman, James J. Corcoran, opened with a short review. Then T. F. Brennan, of the S. L. P., traced the miners’ struggles, spoke upon the futility of merely passing resolutions and raising a defense fund, and urged those present to line up and join the organizations of the I. W. W., in order to help to carry the work along. W. P. Thorne of the Socialist Party followed. He had had experience as a workingman in the Rocky Mountain regions; and reviewed the class struggle, dwelling on the impotency and treachery of the old style trades union leaders.

Strong resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which a collection was taken up of \$13 for the defense fund of the W. F. of M., the list to remain open for further contributions.

Saturday evening, March 17th, a protest meeting was also held by the Socialist Party local against the criminal capitalist class of Idaho and Colorado in their conspiracy against the W. F. M. officials. A collection of about \$18 was secured to be forwarded to the defense fund. Resolutions of protest were also adopted.

Rochester, March 26.—The Indignation Meeting against the kidnapping and railroading of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and St. John held here on Sunday, March 25, was a rousing one. Cook Opera House was filled to the utmost, and many went away, because they could not get standing room.

A few choice selections of music were furnished at the beginning by the 56th Regiment Band.

James O’Neal, of Terre Haute, Ind., was the only speaker. He did not make any effort to appeal to the sentiment of the people, or to arouse their excitement (the plain facts themselves are very exciting); but his explanation as to the origin of the present struggle in Colorado and Idaho and the consequences that would necessarily follow the legal murder of the victimized men, were as plain and clear as any man could make it; and his criticism on the conduct of the capitalist class as well as his exhibit of the class struggle in general were excellent. The applause which he frequently called forth was inspiring.

A collection was taken up, the amount of which is at present not known to the writer; but it is safe to say that it will be a good one; and there is certainly a good surplus from the money that was previously donated by the various organizations towards covering the expenses, to which they contributed very liberally; several of them giving as much as \$25.

The chairman at the close of the meeting, called for three cheers for Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and St. John, which were given with a will.

The collection netted \$34.50; expenses, \$7.50.

The literature stand was well patronized and names were secured for the miners’ Local, I. W. W.

An incident worth mentioning occurred on Sunday afternoon. A mass meeting of new voters in Fanuel Hall was addressed by prominent Bostonians in “the interest of good government.” The usual patriotic speeches were made; but on coming out of the hall each one got a leaflet of the New York Labor News Co. leaflet, “Shall Our Colorado Brothers Be Murdered?” and a card announcing the protest meeting. These were read and discussed by many groups from the large audience attending the new voters festival. This suggests a means of making the protest more extensive. Visit such meetings and spread protest literature.

John Sweeney, Secretary of meeting.

San Diego, Cal., March 22.—National Organizer B. H. Williams, now making a tour of the Pacific Coast in the interest of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party, visited San Diego March 5th and held street meetings nightly during the week, explaining the principles of class-conscious unionism and Socialism in a clear and forcible manner to good crowds. These meetings awakened much interest in the I. W. W. among the rank and file, and aroused the ire of the local labor fakirs and tools of capitalist politicians, in the pure and simple (Brotherhood-of-Capital-and-Labor) craft unions. A large quantity of literature was sold.

Saturday evening, at an open meeting of San Diego Local No. 245, I. W. W., held to protest against the capitalist class of Idaho and Colorado in their criminal conspiracy against the officers of the

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# ALTGELD'S PARDON

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Again, it is shown here that the bomb was in all probability thrown by some one seeking personal revenge; that a course had been pursued by the authorities which would naturally cause this; that for a number of years prior to the Haymarket affair there had been labor troubles and in several cases a number of laboring people guilty of no offense had been shot down in cold blood by Pinkerton men and none of the murderers were brought to justice. The evidence taken at coroner's inquests and presented here shows that in at least two cases men were fired on and killed when they were running away, and there was consequently no occasion to shoot, yet nobody was punished; that in Chicago there had been a number of strikes in which some of the police not only took sides against the men, but without any authority of law invaded and broke up peaceable meetings, and in scores of cases brutally clubbed people who were guilty of no offense whatever. Reference is made to the opinion of the late Judge McAllister in the case of the Harmonia Association of Joiners against Brennan et al., reported in the Chicago *Legal News*:

## JUDGE McALLISTER'S OPINION.

Among other things, Judge McAllister says:

"The facts established by a large number of witnesses, and without any opposing evidence are, that this society, having leased Turner Hall on West Twelfth street for the purpose, held a meeting in the forenoon of said day in said hall, composed of from 200 to 300 individuals, most of whom were journeymen cabinet makers engaged in the several branches of the manufacture of furniture in Chicago, but some of those in attendance were the proprietors in that business or delegates sent by them. The object of the meeting was to obtain a conference of the journeymen with such proprietors or their authorized delegates with the view of endeavoring to secure an increase of the price or the diminution of the hours of labor. The attendants were wholly unarmed and orderly, and while the people were sitting quietly with their backs toward the entrance hall, with a few persons on the stage in front of them, and all engaged merely in the business for which they had assembled, a force of from fifteen to twenty policemen came suddenly into the hall, having a policeman's club in one hand and a revolver in the other, and making no pause to determine the actual character of the meeting, they immediately shouted: 'Get out of here, you ———, and began beating the people with their clubs, some of them actually firing their revolvers. One young man was shot through the back of the head and killed. But to complete the atrocity of the affair on the part of the officers engaged in it, when the people hastened to make their escape from the assembly room, they found policemen stationed on either side of the stairway leading from the hall down to the street, who applied their clubs to them as they passed, seemingly with all the violence practicable under the circumstances."

Jacob Biersdorf, who was a manufacturer of furniture employing some 200 men, had been invited to the meeting and came, but as he was about to enter the place where it was held, an inoffensive old man, doing nothing unlawful, was stricken to the ground at his feet by a policeman's club.

"These general facts were established by an overwhelming mass of testimony and, for the purpose of the questions in the case, it is needless to go further into the detail."

"The chief political right of the citizen in our government, based upon the popular will as regulated by law, is the right of suffrage, but to that right two others are auxiliary and of almost equal importance:

1. The right of free speech and of a free press.

2. The right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good.

"These are among the fundamental principles of government and guaranteed by our constitution. Section 17, Article II., of the bill of rights, declares:

"The people have a right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives and apply for redress of grievances."

"Jurists do not regard these declarations of the bill of rights as creating or conferring the rights, but as guarantees against their deprivation or infringement by any of the powers or agencies of the government. The rights themselves are regarded as the natural inalienable rights belonging to every individual, or as political, and based upon or arising from principles inherent in the very nature of a system of free government."

"The right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good being a constitutional right, it can be exercised and enjoyed within the scope and spirit of that provision of the constitution, independently of every other power of the state government."

"Judge Cooley, in his excellent work on 'Torts,' speaking (p. 296) of remedies for the invasion of political rights, says:

"When a meeting for any lawful purpose is actually called and held one who goes there with the purpose to disturb and break it up and commits disorder to that end is a trespasser upon the rights of those who, for the time, have the control of the place of meeting. If several unite in the disorder it may be a criminal riot."

So much for Judge McAllister.

Now it is shown that no attention was paid to the judge's decision; that peaceable meetings were invaded and broken up and inoffensive people were clubbed; that in 1885 there was a strike at the McCormick Reaper factory on account of a reduction of wages and some Pinkerton men, while on their way there, were hooted at by some people on the street, when they fired into the crowd and fatally wounded several people who had taken no part in any disturbance; that four of the Pinkerton men were indicted for this murder by the grand jury, but that the prosecuting officers apparently took no interest in the case and allowed it to be continued a number of times, until the witnesses were worn out and in the end the murderers went free; that after this there was a strike on the West Division Street Railway and that some of the police, under the leadership of Captain John Bonfield, indulged in a brutality never equaled before; that even small merchants standing on their own doorsteps, and having no interest in the strike were clubbed, then hustled into patrol wagons and thrown into prison on no charge, and not even booked; that a petition, signed by about 1,000 of the leading citizens living on and near West Madison street, was sent to the mayor and city council, praying for the dismissal of Bonfield from the force, but that on account of his political influence he was retained. Let me say here that the

charge of brutality does not apply to all of the policemen of Chicago. There are many able, honest and conscientious officers who do their duty quietly, thoroughly and humanely.

## INSTANCES OF POLICE BRUTALITY AND CRIME.

As a specimen of the many papers filed in this connection, I will give the following, the first being from the officers of a corporation that is one of the largest employers in Chicago:

OFFICE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE CO., CHICAGO, NOV. 21, 1885. TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, CHICAGO TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY, SIR:—In response to the request of your committee for information as to the treatment received by certain employees of this company at the hands of Captain Bonfield and by his orders during the strike of the Western Division Railway Company's employees in July last, you are advised as follows:

On that day of the strike in which there was apparently an indiscriminate arresting of persons who happened to be up on Madison street, whether connected with the disturbance of peace, or engaged in legitimate business, a number of employees of this company were at work upon said street near Hoyne avenue, opening a trench for the laying of gas pipe.

The tool box of the employees was at the southeast corner of Hoyne and Madison streets. As the men assembled for labor shortly before 7 a. m. they took their shovels and tools from the tool box, arranged themselves along the trench preparatory to going to work when the hour of seven should arrive. About this time and a little before the men began to work a crowd of men not employees of the company, came surging down the street from the west, and seizing such shovels and other tools of the men as lay upon the ground and about the box, threw more or less of the loose dirt, which had been taken from the trench, upon the track of the railway company. About this time Captain Bonfield and his forces appeared upon the scene and began apparently an indiscriminate arrest of persons. Among others arrested were the following employees of this company: Edward Kane, Mike W. Kirwin, Dan Diamond, James Hussey, Dennis Murvay, Patrick Brown and Pat Franey. No one of these persons had any connection with the strike, or were guilty of obstructing the cars of the railway company, or of any disturbance upon the street. Mr. Kirwin had just arrived at the tool box and had not yet taken his shovel preparatory to going to work, when he was arrested while standing by the box and without resistance, was put upon a street car as a prisoner. When upon the car he called to a friend among the workmen, saying, "take care of my shovel." Thereupon Bonfield struck him a violent blow with a club upon his head, inflicting a serious wound, laying open his scalp, and saying as he did so, "I will shovel you," or words to that effect. Another of the said employees, Edward Kane, was also arrested by the tool box, two of the police seizing him, one by each arm, and as he was being put upon the car, a third man, said by Kane and others to be Bonfield, struck him with a club upon the head, severely cutting his head. Both of these men, with blood streaming from the cuts upon their heads, respectively, as also all of the others above named, were hustled off to the police station and locked up. The men were not "booked" as they were locked up, and their friends had great difficulty in finding them, so that bail might be offered and they released. After they were found communication with them was denied for some time by Bonfield's order, as was said, and for several hours they were kept in confinement in the lock-up upon Desplaines street as criminals, when their friends were desirous of getting them out. Subsequently they were all brought up for trial before Justice White. Upon the hearing the city was represented by its attorney, Bonfield himself being present, and from the testimony it appeared that all these men had been arrested under the circumstances aforesaid and without the least cause, and that Kane and Kirwin had been cruelly assaulted and beaten without the least justification therefor, and, of course, they were all discharged.

The officers of this company, who are cognizant of the outrages perpetrated upon these men, feel that the party by whom the same were committed ought not to remain in a responsible position upon the police force.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY,  
By C. K. G. Billings, V. P.

CHICAGO, NOV. 19, 1885. ROBERT ELLIS, 974 WEST MADISON STREET:—I kept a market at 974 West Madison street. I was in my place of business waiting on customers and stepped to the door to get a measure of vegetables. The first thing I knew, as I stood on the step in front of my store, I received a blow over the shoulders with a club and was seized and thrown off the sidewalk into a ditch being dug there. I had my back to the person who struck me, but on regaining my feet I saw that it was Bonfield that had assaulted me. Two or three officers then came up. I told them not to hit me again. They said go and get in the car, and I told them I couldn't leave my place of business as I was all alone there. They asked Bonfield and he said: "Take him right along." They then shoved me into the car and took me down the street to a patrol wagon, in which I was taken to the Lake street station. I was locked up there from this time, about eight o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening and then taken to the Desplaines street station. I was held there a short time and then gave bail for my appearance, and got back to my place of business about nine o'clock that night. Subsequently when I appeared in court I was discharged. It was about eight o'clock in the morning, July 3, 1885, when I was taken from my place of business.

ROBERT ELLIS.

CHICAGO, NOV. 19, 1885.—I was standing in my door about seven o'clock in the morning of July 3, 1885. I saw a man standing on the edge of the sidewalk. He wasn't doing anything at all. Bonfield came up to him and without a word being said by either, Bonfield hit him over the head with his club and knocked him down. He also hit him twice after he had fallen. I was standing about six feet from them when the assault occurred. I don't know the man that was clubbed—never saw him before nor since.

W. W. MAN,

1004 West Madison Street.

CHICAGO, NOV. 20, 1885.—One the morning of July 3, 1885, about seven o'clock, as I was standing on the southeast corner of Madison street and Western avenue I saw Bonfield walk up to a man on the opposite corner, who was apparently looking on at what was going on in the street. Bonfield hit him over the head with his club and knocked him down. Some men who were near him helped him over to the drug store on the corner where I was standing. His face was covered with blood from the wound on his head made by Bonfield's club, and he appeared to be badly hurt. A few moments later, as I was standing in the same place, almost touching elbows with another man, Bonfield came up facing us and said to us, "stand back," at the same time striking the other man over the head with his club. I stepped back and turned around to look for the other man; saw him a few feet away with the blood running down over his face apparently badly hurt from the effects of the blow or blows he had

received from Bonfield. There was no riot or disorderly conduct there at this time, except what Bonfield made himself by clubbing innocent people who were taking no part in the strike. If they had been there for the purpose of rioting they would surely have resisted Bonfield's brutality.

I affirm that the above statement is a true and correct statement of facts.

JESSE CLOUD,

998 Monroe Street.

CHICAGO, NOV. 19, 1885.—On the morning of July 3, 1885, I was driving up Madison street just coming from Johnson's bakery on Fifth avenue. When I got to the corner of Market and Madison streets I met the cars coming over the bridge. On looking out of my wagon I saw Bonfield by the side of a car. He snatched me from my wagon and struck me on the head, cutting it open, and put me in a car, leaving my wagon unprotected, loaded with bakery goods, all of which were stolen except a few loaves of bread. I was then taken to the Desplaines street station and locked up for about ten hours. I was then bound over for riot in \$500 bail and released. During the time I was there I received no attention of any kind, though my head was seriously cut. Julius Goldzler, my lawyer, went to Bonfield with me before the case was called in court and told him I had done nothing, and Bonfield said, "scratch his name off," and I was released. I swear to the truth of the above.

H. J. NICHOLS,

47 Flournoy Street.

The following is from Captain Schaak, a very prominent police official:

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 4, 1893. G. E. DETWILER, EDITOR RIGHTS OF LABOR. DEAR SIR:—In reply to your communication of April 13, I will say that in July, 1885, in the street car strike on the west side, I held the office of lieutenant on the force. I was detailed with a company of officers early in the morning in the vicinity of the car barns, I believe on Western avenue and a little north of Madison street. My orders were to see that the new men on the cars were not molested when coming out of the barn.

One man came out and passed my lines about fifty feet. I saw one of the men, either driver or conductor, leave the car at a standstill. I ran up near to the car, when I saw on the southeast corner of the street Bonfield strike a man on the head with his club. He hit the man twice and I saw the man fall to the ground.

Afterwards I was put on a train of cars, protecting the rear. Bonfield had charge of the front. I saw many people getting clubbed in the front of the train, but I held my men in the rear and gave orders not to strike any one except they were struck first. Not any of my officers hurt a person on that day or at any time.

Many people were arrested, all appearing. From what I saw in the afternoon and the next day no officer could state what they were arrested for. The officers professed ignorance of having any evidence, but "someone told them to take him in," meaning to lock him up. On that afternoon, about four o'clock, I met Bonfield and he addressed me in the following words, in great anger: "If some of your goody-goody fellows had used your clubs more freely in the forenoon you would not need to use lead this afternoon." I told him that I did not see any use for clubbing people and I would club no person to please anyone, meaning Bonfield, and that if lead had to be used, I thought my officers could give lead and take it also. I will say that affair was brutal and un-called for.

MICHAEL J. SCHAAK,

227 North State Street.

Again it is shown that various attempts were made to bring to justice the men who wore the uniform of the law while violating it, but all to no avail; that the laboring people found the prisons always open to receive them, but the courts of justice were practically closed to them; that the prosecuting officers vied with each other in hunting them down, but were deaf to their appeals; that in the spring of 1886 there were more labor disturbances in the city and particularly at the McCormick factory; that under the leadership of Captain Bonfield, the brutalities of the previous year, were even exceeded. Some affidavits and other evidence is offered on this point which I cannot give for want of space. It appears that this was the year of the eight-hour agitation and efforts were made to secure an eight-hour day about May 1, and that a number of laboring men standing, not on the street but on a vacant lot, were quietly discussing the situation in regard to the movement when suddenly a large body of police under orders from Bonfield charged on them and began to club them; that some of the men, angered at the unprovoked assault, at first resisted, but were soon dispersed; that some of the police fired on the men while they were running and wounded a large number who were already 100 feet or more away and were running as fast as they could; that at least four of the number so shot down died; that this was wanton and unprovoked murder, but there was not even so much as an investigation.

Now while some men may tamely submit to being clubbed and seeing their brothers shot down there are some who will resent it and will nurture a spirit of hatred and seek revenge for themselves, and the occurrences that preceded the Haymarket tragedy indicate that the bomb was thrown by some one who, instead of acting on the advice of anybody, was seeking simply personal revenge for having been clubbed, and that Captain Bonfield is the man who is really responsible for the death of the police officers. It is also shown that the character of the Haymarket meeting sustains this view; that the evidence proves there were only 800 to 1,000 people present and that it was a peaceable and orderly meeting; that the mayor of the city was present and saw nothing out of the way and that he remained until the crowd began to disperse, the meeting being practically over, and the crowd engaged in dispersing when he left; that had the police remained away for twenty minutes more there would have been nobody left there, but as soon as Bonfield learned that the mayor had left he could not resist the temptation to have some more people clubbed and went up with a detachment of police to disperse the meeting, and then on the appearance of the police the bomb was thrown by some unknown person and several innocent and faithful officers, who were simply obeying an uncalled for order of their superior, were killed; all of these facts tend to show the improbability of the theory of the prosecution that the bomb was thrown as the result of a conspiracy on the part of the defendants to commit murder: if the theory of the prosecution were correct there would have been many bombs thrown, and the fact that only one was thrown shows that it was an act of personal revenge.

It is further shown here that much of the evidence given at the trial was a pure fabrication; that some of the prominent police officials in their zeal not only terrorized ignorant men by throwing them into prison and threatening them with torture if they refused to swear to anything desired, but they offered money and employment to those who would consent to do this. Further, that they deliberately planned to have fictitious conspiracies formed in order that they

might get the glory of discovering them. In addition to the evidence in the record of some witnesses who swore that they had been paid small sums of money, etc., several documents are here referred to.

First, an interview with Captain Ebersold published in the Chicago *Daily News* May 10, 1889. Ebersold was chief of the police of Chicago at the time of the Haymarket troubles and for a long time before and thereafter, so that he was in a position to know what was going on, and his utterances upon this point are therefore important. Among other things he says:

"It was my policy to quiet matters down as soon as possible after the 4th of May. The general unsettled state of things was an injury to Chicago.

"On the other hand, Captain Schaak wanted to keep things stirring. He wanted bombs to be found here, there, all around, everywhere. I thought people would lie down and sleep better if they were not afraid that their homes would be blown to pieces any minute. But this man, Schaak, this little boy who must have glory or his heart would be broken, wanted none of that policy. Now, here is something the public does not know. After we got the anarchist societies broken up Schaak wanted to send out men to again organize new societies right away. You see what this would do. He wanted to keep the thing boiling, keep himself prominent before the public. Well, I sat down on that, I didn't like it.

"After I heard all that I began to think there was perhaps not so much to all this anarchist business as they claimed and I believe I was right. Schaak thinks he knew all about those anarchists. Why, I knew more at that time than he knows to-day about them. I was following them closely. As soon as Schaak began to get some notoriety, however, he was spoilt."

"This is a most important statement, when a chief of police who has been watching the anarchists closely says that he was convinced that there was not so much in all that anarchist business as was claimed, and that a police captain wanted to send out men to have other conspiracies formed in order to get the credit of discovering them and keep the public excited. It throws flood of light on the whole situation and destroys the force of much of the testimony introduced at the trial.

For if there had been any such extensive conspiracy as the prosecution claims the police would soon have discovered it. No chief of police could discover a determination on the part of an individual, or even of a number of separate individuals, to have personal revenge for having been maltreated, nor could any chief discover a determination by any such individual to kill the next policeman who might assault him. Consequently, the fact that the police did not discover any conspiracy before the Haymarket affair shows almost exclusively that no such extensive combination could have existed.

As further bearing on the question of creating evidence reference is made to the following affidavits:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss

COUNTY OF COOK.

"Jacob Mikolanda, being first duly sworn, on oath states that he took no part in the so-called May troubles of 1886; that on or about the 8th day of May, 1886, two police officers, without a warrant or without assigning any reasons therefor, took this affiant from a saloon, where he was conducting himself peacefully, and obliged him to accompany them to his house; that the same officers entered his house without a search warrant and ransacked the same, not even permitting the baby's crib with its sleeping occupant to escape their unlawful and fruitless search; that in about a month after this occurrence this affiant was summoned by Officer Perceny to accompany him to the police station, as Lieutenant Shepard wished to speak to him; that there without a warrant this affiant was thrown into jail; that he was thereupon shown some photographs and asked if he knew the persons, and on answering to the affirmative as to some of the pictures he was again thrown into prison, that he was then transferred from one police station to another for several days; that he was importuned by a police captain and assistant state's attorney to turn state's witness, being promised therefor money, the good will and protection of the police, their political influence in securing a position and his entire freedom; that on answering to the question he knew nothing to which he could testify he was thrown back into jail; that his preliminary hearing was repeatedly continued for want of prosecution, each continuance obliging this affiant to remain longer in jail; that eventually this affiant was dismissed for want of prosecution.

JACOB MIKOLANDA.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, A. D., 1893.

CHARLES B. PAVLICEK,

Notary Public.

STATE OF ILL

## A REMARKABLE LETTER

COLORADO BUSINESS MAN DESCRIBES THE ANARCHISTIC CONDITIONS REIGNING THERE—THE STATE A NEST OF CONSPIRATORS, OVER-RUN WITH EX-CONVICTS, MURDERERS AND PINKERTONS, AND ROT-TEN WITH CORRUPTION AND ILLEGALITY, DUE TO THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE ALLIED CORPORATIONS—THESE DOMINATE THE GOVERNMENT; AND EMPLOY ALL THEIR RESOURCES TO ROB SMALL MINE OWNERS, FLEECE INVESTORS AND CRUSH LABOR—"NO MORE DISHONEST AND CORRUPT COMBINATION EVER EXISTED."

Springfield, Mass., March 27.—"The Springfield Republican" of this date, contains the following:

### THE SIDE OF THE WESTERN MINERS

A Remarkable Letter from a Colorado Business Man on the Anarchistic Conditions There.

To the Editor of The Republican:—

For the past three years the newspapers have been filled with stories of the alleged conspiracies of the Western Federation of Miners, and the object of this letter is to present the miners' side, and to show to the public the falsity of the newspaper charges. These stories have lately been brought to a fitting climax by the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Moyer, president of the federation, Secretary W. D. Haywood, and one Pettibone, charged with having conspired to assassinate ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, and also with having caused the death of some other thirty persons. Almost every crime committed by parties unknown in Colorado during the past few years has been charged against these men.

The alleged basis for the charges is a "confession" said to have been obtained from an unknown quantity—a man named Orchard. This man is a detective, and it is openly asserted by prominent men in Colorado that his confession is in slang parlance a "fake." The friends of the accused are more than anxious to have this self-confessed dynamiter placed on the witness stand, where they feel confident his statements concerning other persons will be refuted out of his own mouth.

The methods in effecting the arrest (or shall I say kidnapping) of Moyer and Haywood in Denver, the secret granting of the Idaho requisitions by Governor McDonald of Colorado, himself a millionaire mine owner and member of the Mine Owners' Association, the springing away of the two men to Boise on a special train furnished by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, are now matters of history. The Pinkertons were aided in this so-called arrest by Adjt-Gen. Buckley Wells, of Colorado, and one "Bob" Meldrum, notorious ex-convict. Wells, who is a native of Boston and a Harvard graduate, was a militia officer under Sherman Bell during the reign of James H. Peabody of Colorado, and it was this man, Buckley Wells, who, together with his hired soldiers, perpetrated many acts of cruelty and oppression on the helpless families of the Colorado miners during the recent strike. One of his feats of valor was his attack on an inoffensive old man by the name of Floatea in Telluride. Wells, who did not like Floatea because he openly sympathized with the strikers, took a mob composed of as many hardened characters as he could master, including as a matter of course "Bob" Meldrum and Walter Kenly, both ex-convicts and murderers, and going to the home of Floatea, dragged the latter from his bed, brutally abused his invalid wife, and at the points of Colorado State-owned bayonets, marched Floatea barefooted through the snow to jail, where he was imprisoned without any charges being preferred against him. But such incidents of cowardly oppression were too numerous in poor old Colorado at that time to cause wonder. Wherever the military was stationed brutality was rampant. I find it difficult to restrain my pen in writing this letter, and beg the indulgence of my readers should I lose myself in the mazes of what seems to me to be a righteous indignation.

Referring to the theme of conspiracy, will say that Colorado is a nest of conspirators, and the recent arrest of Moyer and Haywood is the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Mine Owners' Association, using the governor of the State and the Pinkertons as tools. This association was organized for several purposes, among others to starve out and run out of the country small mine owners and poor men owning valuable prospects, in order to capture their holdings for themselves; to manipulate the mining stock markets and incidentally to fleece as many eastern and foreign "tenderfeet" as possible; and last, but not least, to break up the labor organizations of the West.

With the Mine Owners' Association are allied all the big coal companies of Colorado, including the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel

## TERRIFIED AT TRUTH

Reactionists in Cincinnati Local, Socialist Party, Fly from Field of Discussion.

(Special Correspondence.)

Cincinnati, O., March 23.—It's all off for the present in Cincinnati. Poor unity has been slapped in the face and forced into a back seat by Socialist party politicians, who, unable to hold their own against the speakers of the S. L. P. in the joint discussions arranged between the two parties, have beaten a dishonorable retreat. Our good swords of argument were too much for them. We were showing up the idiocy of "immediate demands" by a revolutionary working class movement in fine style. They actually writhed and fumed. Finally, with the agonizing cry: "You come here to take our members!" their organizer rushed from the room, declaring the meetings must cease. How well he worked up an opposition was shown at the next meeting of the City Central Committee of the Socialist party, which by a vote of sixteen to five concluded to stop the discussions. Behold our official notification thereof:

(Copy.)

Cincinnati, O., March 17, 1906.  
Max Eisenberg,  
Cincinnati, O.

Dear Comrade:—

Please set to it that this letter reaches the next meeting of the local Section S. L. P. I do not know the address of the secretary.

At the last meeting of the C. C. C. Local Cincinnati, a motion was carried to discontinue the discussion meetings between the members of said local and the members of Section Cincinnati, S. L. P.

After the above motion had been adopted, the following motion was adopted:

"That a committee of three be elected to make arrangements for, and conduct a public debate between, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party upon the following resolution:

"Resolved, That political action is the most effective weapon of the working class.

"The Socialist party taking the affirmative and each party to be represented by three speakers."

As secretary of the committee elected for the above purpose, I ask you to kindly bring the matter to the attention of the Local Section and inform me of the action taken.

With best wishes I remain,  
Fraternally yours,  
Edward Gardner,  
1109 Dayton Street.

To this communication the following answer was sent by order of the General Committee, S. L. P.:

Mr. Edward Gardner,  
1109 Dayton Street,  
Cincinnati, O.

Dear Comrade:—

To your letter notifying us that the City Central Committee of Local Cincinnati, Socialist party, has voted to withdraw from the joint discussions, arranged between us, and challenging us to another special debate on a subject selected by the C. C. C. S. P., we beg leave to reply. We are ready and willing to continue the discussions already agreed upon.

If you can arbitrarily withdraw from these at your own caprice, we have no guarantee that you would fulfill the conditions of another debate if arranged.

When you meet the obligation already entered into by you with us, and by us accepted in good faith, we will be glad to consider other discussions on other subjects of mutual interest.

By order of the General Committee, Section Cincinnati, S. L. P.

Per Katie Eisenberg, Secretary. Here is certainly a pretty pass. The City Central Committee of the Socialist party after having solemnly arranged a series of six debates between the members of their party and ours, without consulting their membership, to say nothing of our wishes in the matter, abruptly breaks off the discussions and proposes another subject! Evidently we were touching a sore spot, and very evidently there is quite a bunch of auto-crats on the City Central Committee of the Socialist party. They are eager to conceal the state of their party throughout the country from their membership.

Several young men at the last meeting spoke out and said: "I have learned something to-night!" This is what scared the "leaders." This brought forth the cry: "You come here to take our members!"

Why this dread of the light? What have they to hide? Why do they fear discussion?

Socialists ought to be eager to learn even from their worst enemies. True knowledge must be our guide. Principles that won't stand discussion will not avail even the capitalist parties.

Members of Cincinnati, Socialist party, to explain to you the principles they fear to subject to investigation.

Press Committee, S. L. P.

## SOUTHERN WORKINGMEN

JOIN THOSE OF ALL OTHER SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY IN PROTESTING AGAINST THE KIDNAPPING OF MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE—SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, PROLETARIAT DECLARE IT TIME TO SAY TO THE CAPITALISTS "THUS FAR AND NO FARTHER SHALL YOU GO"—NEWPORT NEWS, VA., INDUSTRIALISTS STAND READY TO BEAR ARMS, IF NECESSARY, IN DEFENSE OF WORKING CLASS RIGHTS—CLEVELAND JOINS PROTEST.

San Antonio, Texas, March 25.—For the information of the readers of The People who are keeping up with the tour of National Organizer August Gillhaus, we, of Section San Antonio, submit the following:

The night of Gillhaus' arrival we held a meeting at "S. P." headquarters, the subject of the evening being "Craft" vs.

"Industrial Unionism." Owing to unfavorable weather, coupled with the fact that here the working class is scattered over a great area and once getting "out home" can scarcely be dragged out again, it was an excellent discourse to a small but appreciative audience.

Some "S. P."-ites learned something of unionism; others did not AND NEVER WILL. One individual "S. P."-ite maintained that the middle class would have to emancipate the working class. Of course, Gillhaus showed him that there would soon be practically no "middle class" in existence.

Gillhaus also addressed the local of brewers, bottlers, and one of the two carpenters' locals here. Naturally enough, "Industrial vs. Pure and Simple Unionism" was the subject, and that it was well received is evident from the collection which was taken up by Louis Martin of the I. W. W. (and also of the Brewers' Union). Martin is a hustler and got from the Brewers and Bottlers \$29.25 for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund.

There was held on Sunday, March 18, on the plaza a joint protest meeting by the I. W. W., S. L. P., and "S. P." The speakers were Gillhaus and Clark, State organizer of the "S. P." who has lately come in contact with and is an advocate of the I. W. W. Clark stated in effect that "No real Socialist was anything but a supporter of the I. W. W.; all others claiming to be Socialists were flying false colors." Stanley Clark is in the wrong political camp, and, I believe, is in a fair way to realize the fact.

At this open air meeting \$13.50 was gotten together for the defense of our persecuted comrades, and the following resolution was adopted by the 300 workers present:

Whereas, The craven, criminal capitalist class, particularly the Mine Owners' Association of the west, together with their political manakins and trumpet press—reprobates all—have combined in a dastardly endeavor to "railroad" innocent men—members of our class—officers of a working class organization—whose only crime consists in being loyal to working class interests—to the gallows; and

Whereas, True to their anarchistic, social and Governmental concepts, these hostile forces hope to, and believe, that by murdering our brothers they will destroy progressive working class organization, and be in the future untrammelled in exploiting and coolieizing our class; and

Whereas, As class conscious workers, we view this latest outrage as an incident not to be wondered at in the daily recurring, incessant and irrepressible class conflict, which is an inevitable result of the separate and hostile economic and political interests of capitalist society. And we point to this outrage as evidence that the class struggle is a robust, palpitating FACT, and not a phantasmagoria; nor yet an invention of Socialists; and

Whereas, In this conflict all workers—will they, nill they—must play a part—either as sheep or soldier. They must be either submissive victims, active or passive upholders of wage slavery, and suffer themselves and posterity to be exploited and degraded without protest, or they must take up the arms and don the armor of class conscious workers and battle ceaselessly for its overthrow;

Whereas, If our brothers' lives are to be saved and future attacks upon our comrades thwarted, funds must be collected and organization of the working class upon proper lines must be promoted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That each and every one of us as class conscious wage workers constitute ourselves a committee of one for the purpose of organizing and enlightening the working class as to the issue before them—to the end that we may in future be in a position to say to these refined cannibals "THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER"—for labor, organized and enlightened, will not tolerate in this twentieth century the crimes that in the past you have perpetrated; and, be it further

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## WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Read St., New York.

P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1895.....	36,564
In 1900.....	24,191
In 1904.....	34,172

Only the Trades Union is capable of setting on foot a true political party of Labor, and thus raise a bulwark against the power of capital. MARX.

## CHAPTER XX.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found under the above caption a literal transcript of Chapter XX, Senate Document No. 122, 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The document is the official report on the Labor Disturbances in the State of Colorado from 1880 to 1904, inclusive. Every line of that "Chapter XX" should be carefully read, and the facts graven in the memory. They are a torch-light by which to observe recent events connected with the Colorado-Idaho affair—the assiduity of the Mine Owners' Association's Governors Gooding and McDonald in declaring Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone guilty; the value of the Orchard "confession"; the deep damnation of the language held by the reptile capitalist press of the land in shouting in chorus malediction upon the heads of the imprisoned men, and pronouncing them "convicted murderers"; the lawless extradition proceedings—in short the criminal character of the capitalist combine, back of the whole performance, and the overbearing impudence of the Pinkerton-Thiel detective contrivers of crime.

Chapter XX is a review of officially recorded facts. It tells of the arrests in 1904 of three leading members of the Western Federation of Miners upon charges of train wrecking; it tells of the men's triumphant acquittal; it tells of the hirelings, detectives and others, of the Mine Owners' Ass'n, upon whose affidavits the men were arrested, breaking down wholly at the trial, admitting that they had concocted the plot themselves for the purpose of implicating the Union men, and that the crime was committed wholly by themselves; finally it tells how THE PERJURED AND SELF-CONFESSED CRIMINALS WERE RELEASED ON BOND FURNISHED BY S. D. CRUMP, ATTORNEY FOR THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AND W. M. BAINBRIDGE, THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE EL PASO MINE.

Comment is superfluous. Unerring was the instinct of the Working Class of the land when it scented black felony in this recent Colorado-Idaho outrage, and, realizing that honor and justice are unknown articles to the Capitalist Class, whose hands are dripping with the blood of the Working Class, decided to do its own thinking and to take the matter in its own hands by emphatically raising the voice of protest, turning the light upon the felon class, expose it red-handed and thus give a chance to RIGHT—while getting ready wholly to dethrone WRONG.

THE LAW OF THE FUNNEL. Judge O'Sullivan, the case being squarely put before him, gave it as his judicially deliberate opinion that the action of the insurance officials, in appropriating funds of the company for campaign donations, was larceny. It came under all the categories that go to constitute the crime. Certain unavoidable conclusions follow:—

The \$75,000 and the \$48,000 given to Cornelius N. Bliss and subsequently to George Cortelyou was stolen goods. The law of this and other States makes the receiving, knowingly, of stolen goods, a penal offence, along with the original thief himself. Did Cornelius N. Bliss and George Cortelyou know that the moneys which they were receiving was stolen goods? They did. If the insurance officials had gone around among the voters and personally distributed the moneys which they larcenied from the company, the voters would not have been guilty. They did not know, they could not know, that the moneys distributed among them were stolen goods. They were justified in the presumption that the distributors of the said moneys had gone down into their own pockets, and, moved by that patriotic abnegation that causes the capitalist to sacrifice himself upon the altars of his country, had dug deep into their own treasures, their own hard savings, to save the country by electing the Republican party. As far as these voters are concerned they are free from guilt. Was that the case with Messrs. Bliss and Cortelyou? Far from it. They knew

that the moneys were stolen goods. Indeed, they themselves suggested, aye, urged the commission of the larceny by applying to the insurance companies' officials for the companies' funds. The conclusion can not be escaped, from the premises laid down by Judge O'Sullivan, that Messrs. Bliss and Cortelyou were, knowingly, receivers of stolen goods. Mr. Cortelyou, the receiver of stolen goods in New York, is now in Washington, D. C. in Roosevelt's cabinet. Mr. Cortelyou is, accordingly, a fugitive from the justice of this state. The crime of receiving stolen goods is an extraditable offence. Has Gov. Higgins of New York issued requisition papers?

The question can only evoke laughter. Of course, the Governor of New York who has just throttled the threatened investigation of the banking department, lest his cronies be exposed as criminals, will be the last man to issue requisition papers for the fugitive from justice Cortelyou. And if he did issue requisition papers, is anyone afflicted with such primitive simplicity as to imagine that Roosevelt would honor such papers? that he would refuse Cortelyou a hearing? that he would order a special train to convey the fugitive back to New York? that he would call out a regiment of his precious Rough Riders to man the train and keep servers of wrists of habeas corpus from snatching the culprit out of the train? Of course not. Cortelyou would be given a hearing, and some legal fiction, such as that of "infinitesimal recess", would be resorted to in order to keep the fugitive receiver of stolen goods from being delivered "to the outraged majesty of the Law of the State of New York". In short, Cortelyou, the actual criminal and fugitive from justice, would receive all the consideration that was denied to the obviously innocent, and obviously non-fugitives from justice Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

There is in the Spanish language an expression—"Ley de embudo", the "law of the funnel"—that might as well be inducted into our own vernacular. The term illustrates the principle of capitalist administration of Law—broad, as one end of the funnel, for the Capitalist Class; narrow, as the other end of the funnel, for the Working Class.

ON PILGRIMAGE IN RUSSIA. W. R. Van Lieu, until recently of Montana, is now in Dzanzoul, in the Transcaucasian district of Russia. Mr. Van Lieu did not go to the Transcaucasus either for the sake of a trip across the Ocean, nor for the sake of a change of scenery, not yet for amusement. The gentleman went to Dzanzoul on the same principle that pilgrims travel to a shrine from which to gather inspiration.

Mr. Van Lieu was a department superintendent at the Washoe smelters. In his capacity of superintendent, Mr. Van Lieu had occasion to come in contact with that wicked and impudent rabble, called workingmen, that will not reconcile itself to the lot of being plundered of four-fifths of its product and, on top of that, being treated as a dog. Obedient to its vicious and un-American instinct of "kicking", the branch of that rabble, with which Mr. Van Lieu had to deal, not only "kicked" but had the temerity of organizing, so as to impart greater vigor to its "kicks". Obviously something was wrong; obviously also something had to be done or the Van Lieu social structure would come crashing down over the ears of the Van Lieu "Pillars of Society". Alert of mind, quick to form a plan and as quick to put it into execution, Mr. W. R. Van Lieu concluded that Russia was the fountain in whose limpid waters he should bathe his manly breast, invigorate his teeming mind and refresh his patriotic spirit, and thither he decided to make a pilgrimage. Thus the gentleman landed in Dzanzoul of the Transcaucasus. That he is making good use of his time and opportunities the Anaconda, Mont., "Standard" hastens to inform his numerous admirers and fellow members of the Mine Owners' Association.

Writing from Dzanzoul, Mr. Van Lieu grows enthusiastic over General Ali Khanoff's ways of handling impudent workingmen. He can not wait till he comes home to tell the tale and unload what he learned. He must unload in advance. He says:

"It does one's heart good to know of the way Gen. Ali Khanoff is suppressing the strikes here. Gen. Ali Khanoff is the man, who, a few years ago, suppressed the uprising in Central Asia, and when he got through, like the boy and the apple, 'there wasn't any core left'.

"He started out a few weeks ago, hearing that a branch line of the railroad running from Tiflis to Kars was going out on strike; he went to the end of the line and ordered the chief of the station to have an engine put on his train.

"I can't. We're going on strike."

"Ah, is that so?"

Turning to his petty officer, he said, "Take him out and string him up." A few minutes after he was dangling an engine came steaming in to pick up his train. Attaching three carriages to the train, barred and grated and used as prison vans, he came to the first station,

jumped out and said to the first man he met: "Who are you?"

"I am the station master."

"Ah, a Georgian, I see." Then turning to his officer, "Put him in, and into one of the three prison vans he was tumbled.

"To another man: 'And who are you?'

"I am the porter."

"Ah, an Armenian, you look like." Then to his officer: "Put him in, and in he was tumbled.

"Up the whole line he went, and when a quarter of the railroad line's staff was gathered up he hitched an engine to the three cars and they have not been heard of since. Needless to say, no strike occurred.

"At Kutais, three hours' distance from here, when Ali Khanoff arrived 160 of the ringleaders were tried by court-martial and shot."

Thus the pilgrim Van Lieu proceeds column after column, and he closes with the jubilant whoop:

"Strike law exists all over Russia today and under it any man who incites men to strike can be taken out without any formality to be strung up to a tree."

W. R. Van Lieu must have communicated in advance with Govs. Gooding and McDonald of Idaho and Colorado. When the gentleman returns to America we may expect to have him declare the whole land under "strike law"—if nothing happens to render the homing pilgrim harmless.

## IS GOLD AT THE BOTTOM?

Speaking before the Political Economy Club of the University of Chicago, on the 21st of March, George E. Roberts, superintendent of the United States mint, said:

"Within the next 20 years the world's gold supply will be more than doubled. The discovery of new gold fields in the Transvaal, Colorado and other places within the last decade, the advancement in the mechanical and metallurgical treatment of low-grade ores, and the more scientific methods of mining have placed the world in a position paralleled only by the periods following the discovery of America."

For some little time past, statements—casual and deliberate, official and unofficial—have been filtering through the press that pointed to a near-at-hand phenomenal increase of the gold out-put. The discovery of new gold fields figured, on the whole, less conspicuously in the causes of the increase than the improved methods. What with the one and the other, careful scanners of the horizon apprehended evil rather than good in the anticipated gold deluge. Prices, it was justly feared, would be so affected, that gold might cease to be the desirable standard; political commotion would be the result; not unlikely a movement would be set on foot to demonetize gold in favor of silver, and a presidential campaign might be looked forward to in which the language of a McKinley in 1896 would be held by the Bryans, and the language of a Bryan would be held by the McKinleys of that year. While this forecast, sound though it be in economics and its political reflexes, was from the start remote, certain events have occurred and are occurring now, that justify the belief that the recent discoveries of gold fields in Colorado, together with the vastly improved methods of treating lower-grade ore, is of such importance as immediately to reflect itself in social manifestations. The question is suggested, Are the desperately high-handed proceedings of the Colorado-Idaho Mine Owners' Association, in the endeavor to crash through all barriers of resistance on the part of their employees, an immediate result of the now increased possibilities in gold production? Is gold at the bottom of the desperado conduct of Idaho's and Colorado's officialdom against Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John?

It is an observation amply substantiated by history that facilities of production have a tendency, not to alleviate the burden of the toiler, but to act as a rod of scorpions upon his back. This is especially the case when the facilities of production, or the remuneration therefor, are, from any cause, materially improved. It is a point that has been repeated again and again by the historians of the country that slavery in America received its impetus from the invention of the cotton gin. Before then, slavery in this country was but an incident. Afterwards it became a unique institution. Slavery among the Romans was cruel enough, but its cruelty was of the nature of the cruelty bred by excessive luxury. Slavery in America was an economic factor, the horrors of which transcend all previous experiences. The breeding of slaves, the deliberately rending of the family ties of the toiler, all for the sake of the cash that was in it, that was a result of the vastly improved facilities for the exploitation of cotton that the cotton gin ushered in. The rod of iron with which the slave was formerly run, now became a rod of scorpions. A similar experience was observed in Cuba. The days of the real agonies of the slave broke upon him on the island with the discovery of the vast wealth that could be extracted from the

sugar cane fields. May not be the conduct of the gold mine owners of the West towards the toiler in their mines be intimately connected with the discoveries that render his toil more fruitful?

No more than the slave in Cuba before the Age of the Sugar Plantation, nor the slave in the United States before the Age of the Cotton Gin, was the life of the Colorado gold miner a life of dignified repose before 1894. Remarkable, however, is the circumstance that exactly within the last decade—the exact period during which the Superintendent of the mint states the discoveries of new gold fields were made in Colorado, and improved methods had been adopted—the war, because war it is, was started by the mine owners against the Western Federation of Miners. It is with 1894 that the first outrages were initiated by the mine owners against the union, and these outrages, waxing in violence in the measure that the intrepid miner offered successful resistance, have during these last three years been rapidly developing until they reached the present acute crisis—conspiracy with the aid of Pinkerton-Thiel skipjacks to murder the officers of the Union.

History repeats itself only where conditions are exactly alike. The quartering of men who resisted the royal prerogatives of the British Crown repeated itself until the day came when conditions had changed so materially that not the resister of the royal prerogative, but the royal prerogative itself lost its head upon the scaffold. More than one revolt against British dominion was smothered in these colonies, until the day came when the changed conditions smothered, not the revolt, but the power that was revolted against, and the independent United States was born. Many an attempt to strike the shackles from the slave resulted in the tar-and-feathering of the inspired apostle of freedom, the riding him upon rails, rye, the killing of him, yet the day came when the tar-and-feathers, together with the whole Bourbon-Copperhead pack, was made to bite the dust. And so again now. History has been repeating itself in the matter of added oppression to Labor in the measure that Labor's toil promised quicker and ampler abundance to the exploiter, but the monotony of that prattle is about to change. The earnest of the change lies in the determined front with which the Western Federation of Miners, with Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John at its head, has bid defiance to the exploiting class—a defiance so successful that the Mine Owners' Association has become outré, has lost its head, and has begun to run amuck.

Whether, or not gold is at the bottom of the Idaho-Colorado performance, history is, in this matter, about to adapt itself to the changed conditions, and utter the speech that these conditions dictate.

## HAS BELL CHANGED HIS JOB?

The Indianapolis, Ind., "News" comes out with a lurid editorial against the Western Federation of Miners. It is the wildest, the most reckless of any that has yet run into this office. The paper declares that "many of the crimes committed by the Western Federation of Miners have been avowed by leaders of the organization and avowed with pride." The rest of the article is of the stamp of that sentence. Its tenor suggests the question, Has the redoubtable "Gen." Sherman Bell been engaged by the "News" as Editor? The article forcibly reminds one of the delirium tremens rhapsodies of the "Gen." at the time that he was running the State of Colorado in 1904.

On June 11, 1904, five days after the Independence, Colo., explosion, the "Gen." announced to an enraptured gathering of members of the Mine Owners' Association, and the capitalist press of the land echoed the announcement far and wide:

"I have indisputable evidence in my possession which will lead to the conviction of a number of union men for the murder of the non-union miners who were killed in the Independence depot explosion. We have between thirty-five and forty of them in the bull pen who will swing for this crime. We are only awaiting to capture two or three more men before we will tell what our evidence needless to say that not a single conviction resulted, "notwithstanding the fact," as the "Miners' Magazine" justly states, "the official machinery of the State was in the hands of the Mine Owners' Association and the corporations of Colorado." Moreover, as "Chapter XX" proved, the boasters over crime are the Mine Owners' Association members.

The "Gen." was in one of his delirium tremens fits—that worst sort of delirium tremens that comes from drinking in of imaginary fumes of blood. The friends of the "Gen."—even such a reptile has his friends—declare he is not responsible. That must be the case with the Editor of the Indianapolis "News." A person must be irresponsibly drunk—whether with whiskey or the imaginary fumes of blood—to utter such monstrous calumnies and so recklessly to lie.

"Is it a prerequisite for the fitness of the Trades Union that it be dependent upon a political organization?"

## A Brace of Specimens, Even "Neater."

The Daily People of last March 1, Weekly of March 10, had occasion to exhibit a "Neat Specimen" of Volkszeitung Corporation density on the subject of Trades Unionism, by convicting the man out of his own mouth as incapable of understanding the facts against which he bumps his own nose, consequently utterly unfit for the role of leadership which he presumes to play in the American Labor Movement. The papers of the corporation—"Volkszeitung" and "Worker"—again furnish opportunity to preach the word of sense on the burning question of Trades Unionism by nailing their ears to the pillory of fact, of a fact again quoted by themselves, no less a fact than the words of Marx himself, and which, in their incorrigible density, they quote and seek to palm off upon the unsuspecting readers as arguments against the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialists who support that organization.

As is well known, the Trades Union attitude of the S. L. P. and the posture of the I. W. W. is this:—The economic organization of the working class is the groundwork for the political party of Labor, the latter being the reflex of the former; according as the economic organization is sound, the working class will be united economically, and that economic soundness and unity will be reflected in the rise of a united party of Socialism. This basic principle leads to certain unavoidable conclusions; the conclusions, together with the principles from which they flow, determine the posture of the I. W. W. and the Trades Union attitude of the Socialist Labor Party. These may be summed up in the following tenets:

First. The economic organization is essential to the emancipation of the working class;

Second. The political movement of Labor is indispensable in the struggle for emancipation;

Third. The available political movement of Socialism must be the direct off-shoot from the class-consciously economically organized working class;

Fourth. The political movement, that is available in the struggle for Labor's emancipation, is in duty bound to recognize its parent and source: "Neutrality" can not be found in its vocabulary: where that word is found, it is evidence of the spuriousness of the alleged political movement; and, lastly,

Fifth. There is an obvious connection between the political and the economic movement of Labor—no less and no stronger a connection than there is between the scouts of an army and the army itself; indispensable as its scouts are to an army, so indispensable is its political movement to the integrity, industrially organized working class; as unessential as its scouts are for the army's final act of battle, so unessential is the political movement for that final act of emancipation which consists in the "taking and holding" of the productive powers of each and all of the five I. W. W. and S. L. P. tenets enumerated above, which culminates with that which denies that the political movement can "take and hold," deliver the battle, so to speak, and that places the political as the dependent upon and the off-shoot of the economic movement, and not as the all important part of the movement, as the pure and simple political Socialists would make it out.

Equally cold is the blast that blows from Marx's answer to Hamann into the face of the double of the pure and simple political Socialist—the A. F. of Hellite.

Was Marx, perchance, advocating political scaberry? Was the Unionism, of which Marx said that it would "train the workingman into a Socialist," the A. F. of Hell article, which structurally excludes the bulk of the working class from its fold, and contracts each craft as a prospective scab upon all the others on the principle of Capital and Labor having reciprocal interests? Was the Unionism that Marx contemplated, as a means to "improve the material condition of the working class," the A. F. of Hell specimen that has superintended the steady decline of the working man in well-being, and strewn the country with his mutilated limbs? Was the Unionism, whose posture Marx spoke of as affording opportunity for acquaintance with the class struggle with Capital, by being daily carried on under the very eyes of the membership, the A. F. of Hell system that doles the membership up and down with Marx in Germany, in the year 1869. We shall make no point of the fact that the two Corporation papers mutilate the Hamann report; nor shall we make any particular point of the fact that the English poodle of the Corporation, "The Worker," improves upon the mutilation by toning down and even falsifying the language of Marx. We shall let that pass, and, in order all the more completely to expose the attempted swindle upon the public, take the mutilation as it stands.

The fragment is opened with a question that Hamann reports he put to Marx:

"Is it a prerequisite for the fitness of the Trades Union that it be dependent upon a political organization?"

Marx's answer follows:

"The Trades Union should never be connected with, nor made dependent upon, a political party, if the former is to fulfill its task. The moment that

## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT: UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACK SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATION, BEING THE OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

WORD FROM HAYWOOD.  
Caldwell, Idaho, March 18, 1906.

Daniel De Leon:

Dear Comrade—Your letter of the 7th instant and circular mailed New York, March 10, are received. Not a copy of the Weekly or Daily People has reached us yet. However, the sheriff informed us this morning a large bundle of papers now in the Boise Post Office would be delivered to-morrow. I am especially anxious to get The People to keep acquainted with progress of the I. W. W. The People affords up-to-date information on this all important subject. We are likewise anxious to read the earnest support that we know will come through the same medium.

We realize how you and all our friends and sympathizers feel. We will try and prove worthy of your comradeship in the battle for Industrial Freedom.

I am fraternally yours,  
Wm. D. Haywood.

## SWELLING THE DEFENSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:  
Inclosed please find P. O. order for \$70, contribution to defense fund of Charles A. Moyer, William D. Haywood and other officers of the Western Federation of Miners, whom the mine owners of Colorado and Idaho, on perjured testimony, would railroad to the gallows. Fraternally yours,

THOMAS J. POWERS.  
Olneyville, R. I., March 28.

## GOOD FOR ST. JOHN!

To the Daily and Weekly People:  
The following incident is about Vincent St. John, now much in the public eye in connection with the Idaho-Colorado situation, and of whom mine owners' detectives said, according to the Denver "Rocky Mountain News" of February 28: "St. John has given the mine owners of the district more trouble in the past year than any twenty men up there. IF LEFT UNDISTURBED HE WOULD HAVE THE ENTIRE DISTRICT ORGANIZED IN ANOTHER YEAR. As it is, there are hundreds of miners added to the union membership through his efforts." It was told to me recently by a miner, and is indicative of the manner of man and sort of spirit that these conflicts develop in the miners of the inter-mountain region.

Some three years or so ago, in a cafe in Telluride, a judge of the district court walked up to St. John and said: "We have met frequently, but we have never been introduced. Allow me to introduce myself, for there is something about you, St. John, that I admire."

St. John promptly and curtly replied: "Tell me what it is that you like, you blankety-blank, and I'll cut it out."

I am told that St. John is not a talkologist, but is active, nervous, reticent, yet brags of the past nor threatens a curse for the future. A true revolutionist looks upon the praise of the just as St. John in the foregoing sort.

Our national organizer, Philip Veal, as tried before the judge referred to bring the recent Colorado labor war, perhaps he can confirm this story and recall others that he heard in Telluride about the vigorous and youthful St. John.

Hoping to see this note in print soon,  
Fraternally,  
Geo. Speed.  
San Francisco, March 19.

## THE GOOD RESULTS OF GOOD AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:  
Enclosed find \$3.25 for enclosed sub. This is the result of an agitation meeting held this Sunday evening, Comrade J. E. Fitzgerald, speaker. Eight subs to Weekly People, one for the Industrial Worker, 32 pamphlets sold and plenty of W. P. and leaflets distributed.

G. F. Carnahan.  
Houston, Tex., March 26.

## SELF-EXPLANATORY.

Daniel De Leon,  
Dear Comrade:  
It's Bloody Sunday a monster meeting held in S. L. C. by the I. W. W. & S. P., an S. P. man was chairman of committee in charge. About the over expenses was raised and it was instructed chairman to send a draft for amount in the name of De Leon and Hilquit, the two representatives of the international committee. We failed to see acknowledgement in the People but it has failed to appear. If draft was sent as instructed would require the endorsement of both myself and Hilquit before it could be used. Have you seen anything of it? Could some inquiry be made by some

I wonder if Anthony Comstock would

comrade of N. Y. C. of Hilquit?  
Fraternally,  
A. G. Allen.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 21.

A. G. Allen,  
Salt Lake City, Utah,  
Dear Comrade:  
The information contained in the above letter is the first I have received in the matter.

Daniel De Leon.  
New York, March 25.

## MORE FORGERIES BY "THE WORKER."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"The Worker" of the 24th inst. again publishes the minutes of the fourth New Jersey Unity Conference in falsified shape. After comparing the same with the full minutes, I find that there are important omissions. Thus, Glanz, S. P., speaking in favor of the party-owned press, is represented by "The Worker" as saying:

"There is no one that can prove to me that De Leon ever betrayed the S. L. P." The full minutes read thusly:

"There is no one that can prove to me that De Leon ever betrayed the S. L. P., AS BERGER AND WILSHIRE HAVE THE S. P."

Again "The Worker" says:  
"The meeting then adjourned to meet Sunday, February 18."

The full minutes puts it in this wise:  
"The meeting then adjourned to meet Sunday, February 18, 2 p. m., at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken."

The Conference adjourned with the mutual recognition on both sides that the press of the movement is its greatest weapon, and that whatever the difficulties arising from Party ownership of the press, they are trifling compared to what such difficulties become when the material interests of individual ownership sway them, or when designing or ambitious men control the private press. The Conference recognized that party ownership and control of the press of the movement are essential to the party safety.

James M. Reilly,  
"Secretary for S. P."  
John Hossack,  
"Secretary for S. L. P."

I thought I would call attention to the above as it may have escaped notice.

Henry Trauring.  
New York, March 23.

## THE "MORAL" GYRATIONS OF COM- STOCK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:  
That "open letter" to Anthony Comstock in the Weekly People of March 17 was the best thing of its kind I have seen printed for many a day. Twelve years ago I took the Truth Seeker of New York and its columns were replete with reports of this moral gymnast and his celebrated band of "ice-suppressors."

He was very busy then, as now, trying to unravel the kinks of society, but his efforts were so ridiculed and belittled by the liberals of those days, that the poor fellow was on the verge of "throwing up the sponge" and sinking out of sight in the slough of oblivion.

At that time he was waging a relentless war against fallen women, and, between keeping these on a run from one town to another, and answering the re-buffs and jeers of a laughing public, he was indeed kept very busy.

He must have grown tired of that fruitless chase for I see he has now turned his attention to the suppression of "little gamblers."

It is safe to predict that this last "game" will prove as elusive as the first, but experience can never improve the judgment of some people.

As the editor has answered him so handsomely and shown up his folly so completely, this moral champion will now "retaliate" by holding up the S. L. P. to the gaze of the church, as "enemies to morality and civilization."

This old game always "works," and many good people will be deceived for a time; but, as you can't fool all the people all the time, this chastisement, in the end, will be worth all, and much more than it cost. How slick and suave are the arguments of these reform fakirs when they need help to carry out their fads of impossibilism; but their attitude changes quickly, when asked to investigate any measure for the betterment of humanity from a practical standpoint.

Their answer is invariably the same. "Too busy; can't waste precious time on such flimsy notions as Industrialism, or Socialism. Let anarchists and Socialists settle such matters. God's kingdom must not be neglected for 'air castles' of men," &c., &c.; and off they go, and that is all the satisfaction you will get from such quarters.

I wonder if Anthony Comstock would

consider a proposition from our side to circulate among his dupes, the By-Laws and platforms of the I. W. W. and Socialist parties, in exchange for the same laws and regulations of his own order, and be willing to trust to the judgment of each reader as to which organization he would join, to accomplish in the quickest and most effective way, the "suppression of gamblers"—big and little?

You bet he'd never have time to answer the suggestion. His grandmother would be dying at that moment, or, he'd get a telegram from Rome to confer with the Pope, or—as last resort—he might collapse from heart failure;—anything rather than allow his hypnotized followers to come in contact with such merciless bombs as De Leon's Minneapolis speech, and Debs' accompanying argument on "Pure and simple Unionism." That pamphlet alone would loosen the scales from the most bigotted republican and put him on a basis of reason and common sense. It will be a sad day for the leaders of bogus reform associations when their numbers resolve to compare sides, and study their interests as a class. That day is slowly dawning, and in the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, I see the reflection and outlines of the future Co-Operative Commonwealth.

Hattie F. Hadley.

Lynden, Wash., March 24.

## HONORED BY EXCOMMUNICATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:  
I was expelled for being a member of I. W. W., by Local 552, International Association of Machinists, with Pope O'Connell at the helm. I consider it an honor. The order was issued from Washington, D. C., by Pope Jas. O'Connell.

S. Bassett.

Waycross, Ga., March 24.

## GETTING ONTO THEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

The following resolutions were adopted by Local Globe, S. P.:

Recognizing the fact that no reforms under the capitalistic rule will ever benefit the working class, that nothing but the complete overthrow of the capitalistic system, and the establishing of the Co-operative Commonwealth will ever emancipate the workers from wage slavery, and it is material for the revolution we want, and not the reform vote; therefore, in our opinion National Referendum A is a move on the part of the reform element within the Socialist Party, to take the party from the real working class movement and make it a reform party. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Globe, vote down the said referendum and denounce the so-called leaders and the Socialist press for the compromising tactics they are using. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each local of the S. P. of Arizona for their action on the same, and a copy be sent to the Socialist press for publication. Fraternally submitted,

LOCAL GLOBE.

F. H. LITTLE,

PHIL GALENTINE,

Committee.

## AS TO THE "SOCIALIST POSTERS ISSUED BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE".

To the Daily and Weekly People:  
I would be very much obliged if you will let me know through the Letter Box if the two posters, Socialist Poster No. 1 and Poster No. 2, which are issued by the International Institute of Social Science, are reliable to use in general agitation and conversation. I send the Posters by separate cover.

W. W.

New York, March 24.

["The two posters are full of serious errors. The errors in Poster No. 1 are of too involved a nature for cursory handling. The errors in Poster No. 2 are more obvious. For instance:

1st, The wages received by the workingmen (census 1900) are made to appear in the poster as part of the "Total VALUE of labor power used in production". The including of "wages" in the term "VALUE of labor power" is false economics. The error is all the more serious seeing that, of the amount (\$5,815,000,000) denominated "Total value of labor power used in production", more than two-thirds (4,129,000,000) are admitted wages. Even if the remaining less than one-third (1,626,000,000) given as the "value of labor" in the product of farmers, farm tenants, artisans, shopkeepers, etc., be correctly estimated and be correctly called "VALUE of labor", the gross of the total (\$5,815,000,000) no wise belongs under the category of "value" of labor power, they are the "price" of labor power in the labor market. The mistaking or jumbling the "value" of labor power for or together with the "price" of labor power is a nest from which a swarm of errors of reasoning flow daily. The error can not be too carefully guarded against. The error recurs throughout that poster. Marx, realizing the serious importance of the distinction, is exhaustively explicit on

the fact that what, in practice, the wage slave gets is, not the VALUE of his labor power, but the PRICE of his labor power. American capitalism is the thing in practice.

2nd, The "share of productive labor in its product" (census 1900) is given in the poster as 23.74 per cent. This is another serious economic error. Statistical tables, intended to portray the amount to which labor is exploited, limp fatally if they stop at the figures for wages received. They must be accompanied by the retail price that labor has to pay with those same wages for the goods that it consumes. The wages paid to labor in the factory to produce a yard of calico will not purchase a yard of the same stuff at retail. Veritable mare's nests do those tumble into who overlook this fact. It is an error that leads directly to the populist mistake of looking at money regardless of its purchasing power. When the purchasing power is considered of the 23.74 per cent. of the share that productive labor receives as wages in the shop, that purchasing power will be found to be between 17-18 per cent. of labor's product—and THAT IS THE REAL "SHARE OF LABOR IN ITS PRODUCT".

3rd, The poster distinguishes between a primary market, where the product, consisting chiefly in raw materials, is sold at the places of production, and a wholesale market, where the product, consisting partly in materials and partly in finished articles, is sold in large blocks". The distinction is whimsical and misleading. There is no such distinction in fact. Bales of calico (manufacture) are sold "at the places of production" as well as bales of cotton (raw material); and bales of cotton (raw material) are sold "in large blocks" as well as bales of calico (manufacture).

The fact is that, outside of the retail shops, both raw material and manufacture are sold in a wholesale market, THE WORLD'S MARKET, AT THE WORLD'S MARKET PRICES. The distinction attempted in the poster is unscientific; it obscures the international feature of "values" and "prices" at this advanced stage of capitalism—a feature, the overlooking of which, likewise leads into economic and utopian mare's nests un-

tilted. These few instances will give a clue to the more involved errors latent in poster No. 1. For these reasons we can not recommend the posters as reliable.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

## FROM THE BUSINESS MAIL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:  
Inclosed find money for five subs Daily and Weekly People which will help spread the light of True Socialism. The workers are slowly but surely awakening. Help rouse them, militants!

J. G. D.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 26.

To the Daily and Weekly People:  
For the dollar inclosed send me the Daily People for three months. I cannot depend on the so-called public press for information on the Moyer-Haywood case. I read the Weekly People, but I fear all the news cannot be got into it, so need the Daily.

W. D. O'Connell.

Two Harbors, Minn., March 23.

To the Daily and Weekly People:  
For the dollar herewith renew my subscription to the Daily People. It is really a fine paper and no Socialist can afford to be without it.

Kate S. Williard.

Ogden, Utah, March 23.

## THE TIMES THAT CALL FOR TRUTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:  
In the "Western Clarion" issue, I think, of March 3, there appears an article from the pen of Mr. Weston Wrigley, a member of the Socialist party of Canada, Toronto branch, dealing with the activity of the local branch during the winter months. In the course of his remarks Wrigley takes occasion to tell how the I. W. W. endeavored to make a bear garden out of the Mailly meeting, but that at the De Leon meeting they were upon their good behavior. Also that it is extremely amusing to see the members of the I. W. W. who were formerly in the S. L. P. here, repudiate their former posture and follow De Leon in his anarchistic belittling of the ballot.

In the first assertion, the facts are that the I. W. W. members at the Mailly meeting asked legitimate questions and acted as gentlemen; the only thing bearish was that the questions were pointed and distressing to the speaker of the afternoon, Mr. Mailly. In the second assertion the facts are that autocracy prevailed and no questions were allowed. The third assertion is false and based upon prejudice or malice, or ignorance, all inexcusable in a professing REVOLUTIONARY Socialist. If Wrigley has not made himself acquainted with the principles of the I. W. W. and its attitude on the coming together on the economic and political field, then he simply is a human graphophone into whose ear some one has poured the mis-statements made in his letter upon that phase of the question.

Then upon De Leon's attitude he is also incompetent to give any opinion.

Peter Reil, Organizer.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 25.

His assertion shows ignorance and is again fulfilling his function of a graphophone. Any one who cares to inquire into the position of the S. L. P., as voiced by De Leon, knows that that party has not "anarchistically belittled the ballot," but on the contrary has recognized the ballot in the past and today recognizes the ballot; but realizes its powers and limitations, in contradistinction to those gentlemen who have not learned, or will not learn, from the mass of facts lying around them that the ballot and the political field have their necessary function and that the economic has its necessary function, each incomplete without the other.

These men, whose whole horizon is obstructed by the name De Leon are anarchists, not Socialists. They consciously or unconsciously, it matters not, seek to destroy an organization at what they are pleased to consider its head. The man who allows himself to take up the cry of "De Leon" or "S. L. P." without investigating the why and the wherefore of the matter, simply plays into the hands of those whose aim it is to make an issue out of non-essentials, to the end that the unwary may be lead into a blind alley, while the dupes laugh and profit by virtue of their chicanery. De Leon is not the I. W. W. Trautmann is not the I. W. W. Sherman is not the I. W. W. Haywood is not the I. W. W., but to broaden what Haywood said: "There are plenty of De Leons, Trautmanns, Shermans, Haywoods, Moyers, Pettibones and St. Johns born, and in embryo, in the I. W. W. The political and economic movement of the revolutionary working class cannot be disrupted and destroyed by either the capitalist anarchist, or the 'Socialist' anarchist, for the reason that to wipe it out of existence you must wipe out not one man or a dozen men but the whole rank and file of those revolutionary organizations of the wage slaves, the economic and political.

The times are times for truths, not misrepresentations of a parrot-like nature. This seeming conspiracy of lies and calumny against the I. W. W. on the part of the capitalist press and their able servitors, the so-called Socialist press, will simply cause the ranks of the I. W. W. to close up and the revolutionary spirit to grow stronger. So keep it up if you think those tactics will avail against a rapidly awakening working class.

James M. Reid.

President Local 198.

Toronto, Can., March 23.

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## OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
2-6 New Reade street, New York City  
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

## PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met at 2109 Sarah street, Pittsburgh, on March 21. Frank Watt in chair. Present: W. Thomas, J. Male, J. Gray, W. Kephart, F. J. Herrington, and F. Watt. Absent: H. Closs, E. R. Markley, F. Weber, J. Drugmond, A. Clever, W. Staley, S. R. Rager. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved as read.

Communications: From Edmund Seidel applying for a new charter to re-organize Section Philadelphia. From Ernest M. Orr, Pottstown, Pa., and J. G. Gardner, of Erie, Pa., applying for membership-at-large. From H. Spittal, enclosing \$1.65 for due stamps. From J. Laepple, enclosing \$2 for due stamps. From J. Bach, Thomas Weidling, J. W. McAlarney and D. C. Wismer enclosing vote for members of N. E. C. from Pennsylvania. From D. E. Gilchrist enclosing vote for N. E. C. member from Section Allegheny County. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, enclosing two circulars one pertaining to Party Press and literature the other a comparative balance sheet of the Party institutions. Communications received and acted on.

Motion that a new charter be granted Section Philadelphia and a copy of the application be sent to H. Kuhn, National Secretary, carried.

Motion that Ernest M. Orr of Pottstown and J. G. Gardner of Erie be accepted, carried.

Motion that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the minutes of our meetings to National Secretary Henry Kuhn, to be published in the Weekly People, carried.

Motion that the secretary be instructed to issue a call to the Sections and members at large to vote for one of the three following cities as the seat of our next State convention to be held May 30th: Philadelphia, Erie, Pittsburgh; also to nominate for seat of S. E. C. for the ensuing term, carried.

Financial report—Receipts for March, \$10.50; cash on hand Feb. 25th, \$37.02; cash balance \$56.52.

Total expenditures for March \$3.13; cash on hand March 24th, \$54.39.

Motion to adjourn carried.

From present indications it looks very bright for the building up of our organization in this State. The reports received lately are very encouraging, and it has been the means of urging the comrades in this part of the State to become very active. A communication has been received from Comrade H. Spittal of Erie, Pa., stating that he expected to have enough good material to re-organize Section Erie in the near future.

David T. Lenz, State Secy.  
70 Eureka street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting held in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, on Wednesday, March 28; Frank Bohnbach in the chair. Houtenbrink and Bloom absent. Minutes of previous meeting were accepted as read.

Communications: From Section Lawrence, ordering due stamps. From Sections Worcester, Holyoke, New Bedford, Lynn, Pittsfield, Fall River and Salem upon the call issued for the adoption of the Tri-State canvasser-organizer plan and amount pledged for the organizer's fund. From N. E. C. comparative balance sheets to be forwarded to the Sections.

Voted not to participate in the Tri-State plan this year.

Ordered to appropriate ten dollars towards the publication of the proceedings of the New Jersey Unity Conference, the amount to be returned in pamphlets when printed.

A committee of three was elected to arrange a meeting to celebrate May 1.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary.  
55 Temple street, Boston, Mass.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, March 24, the following contributions were received for the above fund, which is designed to keep in the field S. L. P. organizers:

Frank Heilbich, Evansville, Ind. \$ .50  
M. W. Bradley, Redlands, Cal. .45  
H. H. Halyburin, New York city .. .25

Total ..... \$ 1.20  
Previously acknowledged \$ 2,465.43

Grand total ..... \$ 1,663  
One dollar and twenty cents is a rather small sum to raise for the S. L. P.

men of the U. S. during the space of a whole week. The purpose of the fund is one deserving of better support.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

The following contributions were received to this fund during the week ending with Saturday, March 24:

S. A. B., Roslyn, Wash.	6.00
Local No. 25, I. W. W. New York City	1.00
Miss S. Rosenberg, New York city	5.00
Section St. Paul, Minn., collected on list from: M. J. Cikanek, \$1; Math. Ourada, 25c; John Nestaval, 25c; John Mikesh, 25c; A. W. M. Anderson, 25c; Anton Peterson, 25c; John Schneider, \$1; V. H. Soc.; Samuel Johnson, \$1.50; Carsten Hansen, \$2; Louis Nelson, \$1	8.25
C. Letin, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
Total	\$ 21.25
Previously acknowledged	\$ 2,392.59
Grand total	\$ 2,413.84

## LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

the question of how many strikes there were in the S. T. & L. A. during his administration.

Second—Upon his vacating the office of Secretary, Browers books were found O. K.

T. V. EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—James M. Reilly, who helped nail the Spargo-Lee calumny against De Leon, and is the S. P. secretary of the New Jersey Unity Conference, is one of the two S. P. National Committeemen for New Jersey.

W. A. S. SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Such exact details could not be furnished without an exhaustive investigation of the books. The circulation of the Daily and Weekly together is about, not much less and not much more, than 13,000. The circulation has been steadily increasing since 1903. Since the launching of the I. W. W. the rate of increase has grown. That estimated circulation is exclusive of the periodically large editions—some running up close to 100,000—ordered on recurring special occasions.

M. K. NEW YORK—Could you call at this office?

J. H. W., SEATTLE, WASH.—Arrangements have already been perfected to have a Daily People reporter at the trial in Idaho.

D. F. G., CHICAGO, ILL.—The long list of trades union journals knocks you out. They are all owned by the organization. An organization must own its press, or the press will own it—as is demonstrated by the conduct of the S. P. press, which handles the happenings in the S. P. as that press chooses, according to its private interests dictate.

M. W. B., REDLANDS, CAL.—The concrete question, as to whether certain specific persons are qualified for membership in the I. W. W. does not fall within the province of The People, which is the organ of the S. L. P. and not of the I. W. W. The question should be addressed to the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. at Chicago, or to "The Industrial Worker."

A. B., PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Notices for Weekly People must be in at 10 p.m. Tuesdays. Yours was mailed twenty-four hours later.

TO ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Wait till next week. We are fully a week behind with the Letter-Box.

F. N. LINCOLN, NEB.; E. L. D., SACRAMENTO, CAL.; P. K., KANSAS CITY, MO.; E. R. BUTTE, MONT.; F. B., SPOKANE, WASH.; A. S. B., SKOWHEGAN, ME.; M. B., PATERSON, N. J.; "UNDER THE WHITE TERROR" NO. 3, NEW YORK; T. C. BISBEE, ARIZ.; W. A. D., MONTREAL, CANADA; M. A. G., WINONA, MINN.; I. W. ROTTERDAM JUNCTION, N. Y.; J. S., BOSTON, MASS.; F. T., SCRANTON, PA.; T. J. H., WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J.; R. L. LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.; O. J. H. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; L. N. BROCKTON, MASS.; A. F. H. BOSTON, MASS.; E. M. L., TOPEKA, KANS.; F. O., DENVER, COLO.; CHEYENNE, WYO.; C. R., ROSLYN, WASH.; M. McG. ELIZABETH, N. J.; F. O. T., FLORENCE, COLO.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. B. C. RED WING, MINN.; T. R. VANCOUVER, B. C.; W. H. O'C., TWO HARBORS, MINN.; D. D. BALTIMORE, MD.; S. S., WICHITA, KANS.; A. G. L., NEW YORK; C. E. P., BUTTE, MONT.; F. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.; O. S., BOSTON, MASS.; A. B., CLEVELAND, O.; S. H., L. TLE GLOBE, ARIZ.; F. C., BOW, WASH.; J. B., LARGE, PA.

If your section is not represented on this list why not?

Prepaid cards sold: F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa. \$7.50; S. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., \$5; Frank Carroll, Bisbee, Ariz., \$5; W. Hammerline, Washington, D. C., \$5; F. Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., \$4.50; D. McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., \$3.

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## CONGRESSIONAL

## THE ANTI-HAZING BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Instances of Brutality at Annapolis Arouse the Country and Drives Congress to Enact a Plaster on the Wooden Leg of Prospective Men-Women-Children Killers' Barbarity.

The anti-hazing bill was passed in the House of Representatives. It affects only the Naval Academy at Annapolis. There was a mild sort of a law on the subject but certain recent occurrences at Annapolis caused Congress to send thither a sub-committee to investigate. The discoveries made by the committee, together with the events that led to its appointment, resulted in the bill. What were those events and what those discoveries?

Last November a midshipman at Annapolis, Branch by name, was killed by a fellow student named Merriweather. About a month later another midshipman, Kimbrough, came near dying. The two cases were not exactly parallel. The former could not be said to be a case of hazing proper. Branch had made fun of the orthography of Merriweather's grandmother, a letter from whom he had just received, and also passed strictures upon her color. A "challenge" ensued with Branch's death as the result. In the Kimbrough case the lad had been made to stand upon his head till he lost consciousness; he was then revived by throwing water upon his face and again made to stand upon his head until he dropped almost dead. While the latter case proceeded directly from hazing and the former did not, yet were the two not wholly disconnected. Both sprung from a common trunk—THE TRAINING TO KILL. There were 28 other cases uncovered. They did not reach the seriousness of either the Branch-Merriweather nor the Kimbrough incident. In all, with but few exceptions, the hazing was characterized with cruelty and—the frequent companion of cruelty—obscurity. Representative Stanley of Kentucky, expressed astonishment at the difficulty to make the "boys" behave. The bill was passed in theious hope that it would make them behave. Idle hope.

There is not a military or naval academy in the world where periodically such outrages as the Branch-Merriweather and Kimbrough affair do not break out. If it is true—and who will deny the fact?—that man is very materially affected by his occupation, it must follow that a training of several years with killing as its objective point must promote cruelty, coarseness, roughness and all the qualities that kindle unamiable sentiments. The debate on the bill brought out amply that discipline is not the feature of the Annapolis training. The feature of that training may be gathered from the circumstance that in increasing number West Point and Annapolis graduates are appointed superintendents of factories and other establishments where large numbers of workingmen are employed. These superintendents are not appointed to keep discipline. Without a knowledge of the subject matter, the enforcement of order is impossible. These superintendents don't know the first thing about these factories. Their subalterns see to the "order." What the appointees of naval and military training are expected to do is to browbeat the employees, and, in cases of strikes, outrage them. For that their West Point and Annapolis training, of which "hazing," inevitable hazing, is a feature.

As well might Congress enact a law that cocks trained to fight shall not be bloodthirsty as that lads brought up to the art of killing shall not be brutal.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending March 31, we received 250 subs to the Weekly People, and 40 mail subs to the Daily People a total of 290.

The roll of honor for the week is:

G. F. Carnahan, Houston, Tex.; Bert Surges, Vancouver, B. C.; S. J. G. Durach, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. J. Dodson, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. A. Herron, Tacoma, Wash.; F. Brown, Cleveland, O.; C. Schmidt, Lohn, Tex.; C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.; O. Haselgrave, Newport, Ky.; W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La.; J. P. Hanson, Eatontown, N. J.; D. T. Lenz, Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. Brohel, Glens Falls, N. Y.

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## LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The editorial department needs all the available space these days, hence we can not go into details of business done.

Push the Party literature. Circulate the Moyer-Haywood leaflet.

IDEAL SUPPLY CO.

"KLEENO"

to clean your hands with, made for

Machinists, Printers, Railroad men,

Blacksmiths, Hardware men, Miners,

Engineers, Shoemakers, Plumbers,

Metal Workers, Housewives, Servant Girls, Etc. Better than saponio, cheaper

and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

Postage 4 cents, Agents Wanted.

W. E. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. AND L. J., SEATTLE, WASH.; H. N. Y.; N. Y.; N. Y.; J. R. F., DAYTON, O.—Matter received.

583 Centre avenue. Chicago, Ill.

IDEAL SUPPLY CO.

W. Covington Hall, was the chief speaker of the evening, and after de-

nouncing the action of the Idaho au-

thorities, termed the possible execution

of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as a

lame lynch.

To counteract the venom that the capitalist press is spewing forth to be-

cloud and lame the minds of the workers upon this latest capitalist outrage the

Labor News will have ready the coming week a leaflet which should be spread

broadcast. An aroused, clearly posted and correctly directed working class

sentiment will effectively call Idaho, Colorado and other officialdom to order.

Reach the Workers! Organize Committees to distribute the leaflet. If

you cannot get others to help start the work yourself. Resolve that you will

do your duty! The situation is despera-

te.

To the working class of the

United States, we call upon you to